

	MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM	ISSUED	REVISED	CHAPTER	SECTION
	Sponsoring Organizations of Homes POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL	12/90	6/15	9	9.8
CHAPTER Chapter 9. Tiering/Eligibility Guidance		SUBJECT Provider's Own Children			

The term “provider’s own children” refers to all children who reside in the home or reside with the actual provider and are part of the economic unit, i.e., provider’s own birth children, adopted children, children who reside in the home without legal placement, and foster children. See Section 9.14 for additional information on Foster children. All children residing in the home are considered part of the economic unit and are considered members of the household for purposes of tier I eligibility. Since a family child care home may qualify for tier I reimbursement rates on the basis of household income eligibility, by definition, a tier II provider cannot be reimbursed for meals served to his/her own children.

The three following criteria must be met before reimbursing providers for meals served to their own children:

- The children are enrolled and participating in the family child care program during the time of meal service, during normal operating hours, and the provider (parent) is present.
- Other enrolled nonresidential children are present and participating in the same meal service.
- The SO has an effective IEF, Form CACFP-101, demonstrating the provider is eligible for Tier I rates on the basis of household income or categorical eligibility.

SOs must obtain Form CACFP-101 to reimburse tier I providers for meals served to their own children who qualify for tier I rates on the basis of school or census data. The “expanded” categorical eligibility does not apply to determination of tier I status for a provider or for the provider’s own children in tier I family child care homes.

The following example addresses the impact on meal reimbursement when an individual not living in the home provides child care. When a family child care home is licensed by Individual A, who hires Individual B to provide child care in Individual A’s home, Individual B’s children would be considered provider’s own, and would be eligible for meal reimbursement if other eligible children were also enrolled and participating in the same meal service, even though they live outside the home. However, the presence of Individual A’s children would not qualify as “other children enrolled and participating in the meal service,” because these children are residential. In addition, Individual A’s children would not be considered provider’s own, even though they are residential, and would not be eligible for meal reimbursement at any time. Refer to Section 9.10 of this chapter for additional guidance on absent providers.